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Congress would do well to give the country a Christmas gift in the way of taking a brief session during the holidays.

The postmaster general of England, Mr. Fawcett is blind, and now is suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs. This blind man has done more for postal reform in England during the past twenty years, than all the postmaster generals have done for the United States in forty years.

If it is true, as the reports have it, that there has been a falling out between Dorsey and Brady, the star route thieves, we may hope for some rich and sensational developments. In trying to cut each others' throat, they may let out some facts regarding the star route swindles that the people want to hear.

The state grange convention adjourned on Friday. Mrs. D. A. Beale, secretary of the Woman's Temperance Union, asked special leave to address the farmers on the subject of temperance, but the members of the grange replied that they were too busy to hear her, and therefore her request was not granted.

Fully a year ahead of time, the democrats have begun to discuss the speakership question; and judging from the number of candidates, there will be a lively time when the canvass for that office begins in earnest. Let them fight it out. When the democrats begin to fight among themselves it affords amusement for the people, and always contributes strength to the republican party.

The Marquis of Lorne doesn't amount to much as governor general of Canada. He wears the title, and draws the princely salary, and travels through the United States and lets the government of Canada take care of itself. The princess doesn't want to go back to Canada this winter, and the marquis is glad of it, as he considers it a higher duty to stay with his wife, than bother his head with Canadian affairs.

The state land commissioners concluded a sale of land on Friday amounting to 6,880 acres to ex-Senator George Baldwin, of Chilton. The price paid was \$9,000 for the entire tract. This is only \$1.25 per acre, and the land commissioners are of the opinion that the state is squandering land at this price. It is said the coming legislature will increase the price, and therefore land speculators are gobbling all they can get before the legislature meets.

The democrats in congress are beginning to show just what they really are. It has always been maintained that the democrats were never in favor of reform. They don't want it. It doesn't suit them. They are strangers to reform as the democratic party is a stranger to cold water as a beverage. When the republicans want to come down to the earnest business of reforming the civil service, Senator Brown, of Georgia, jumps up and makes a flat-footed democratic speech on that favorite theme—to the victors belong the spoils. It is as Brown said, that if a civil service reform bill was passed, it would take all the enthusiasm out of the democratic party. That party can live only by the spoils of office.

The Englishman who owns and brings over to this country, Raphael's "Madonna of the Candelabra," wants to sell it to the New York museum for \$200,000. It is not likely that the Metropolitan museum will give that sum for the Madonna. There is some doubt as to whether Raphael painted all the picture or only a part of it, and this fact makes the museum slow in making an offer for it. There are some of Raphael's pictures that are absolutely priceless—pictures that all the world admires—but it seems that the "Madonna of the Candelabra" is not one of them. It is a fine picture, a thing of beauty, and would make a valuable contribution to the art collection in the Metropolitan museum, but \$200,000 is a price that no gallery can afford to pay.

We have received a letter from Mr. W. D. Hoard, of Fort Atkinson, in regard to the letter of General Neal Dow, of Maine, who recently wrote a long letter to Mr. G. W. Lawrence, of this city, in answer to an editorial which appeared in the Gazette in November, concerning some facts which Commissioner Hamm gave Mr. Hoard, touching upon the comparative revenue received by the government from taxes derived from liquor dealers in Maine and West Virginia. General Dow did not answer all the points in question. He was careful, it seems, not to do that, and one point in particular he left untouched, which Mr. Hoard mentions in his letter, and that is the fact that while there are 101 dealers in Maine, licensed to sell wine and beer, there are only 23 in West Virginia. Did General Dow purposely evade making an explanation of this point?

From the Inter Ocean:
Now that the republican party is a little under the weather, every old woman of the press is on hand with an infallible dose. Like many another semi-invalid, it simply needs fresh air, good food, and the stimulus of an aggressive policy.

Those who expect that the republican party will remain under the weather during the coming two years will be disappointed. The unfortunate results of last fall will not prove entirely fatal in 1883. There is yet strength in the party to carry the country in the presidential contest, and it will be drawn out. When it comes to decide which party shall control the executive branch of the nation, the republicans will

be found on deck, and the principles and the power that have carried the country at every national contest from 1850 to 1880, will also carry it in 1884. All that is required to do this is a united party, and the work will be done.

The Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, who formerly lived in Milwaukee, has been made an assistant bishop of the Episcopal church in New Orleans. His promotion will be good news to his many friends in Wisconsin. Hugh Miller Thompson is in more ways than one a remarkable man. He is a bright scholar, a thorough christian gentleman, an effective orator—never using notes in delivering his sermons—and is as genial a man as one could find in a week's travel. If he had been as ambitious as some men he would have found a bishopric long ago, but he is modest, and has always been content to labor wherever he was called. In 1869 Mr. Thompson went to California over the Central and Union Pacific roads, and when among the mountains he stopped at a mining town over Sunday. On Sunday morning he went to the largest saloon in the place, which was then already filled with miners who were drinking and gambling, and making himself pretty familiar with the crowd, asked them if they would not like to hear a sermon, and join in singing some familiar hymns. Now, Hugh Miller Thompson never dressed much like a clergyman, and was not very ministerial in his appearance, and his question made the boys laugh. They thought he was a runner, but a whole-souled fellow, and cards and glasses were dropped at once and cheers were given for the "preacher." But Mr. Thompson was in dead earnest. He helped to put the saloon in order at least the chairs and tables, and then he gave them a talk, and such a talk the mountains never had heard before. His eloquence had free flow, and for one hour it seemed that heaven reigned in that saloon. Young men got down on their knees and old men wept like children. When the scene had closed there was no merrymaking and gambling that day. For the rest of the Sunday it seemed as if the town had been born anew. A quiet Sabbath ran pervaded the place, and in the evening the saloon was converted into a little church, and Mr. Thompson again spoke to the miners, and the good he did on that day will be held in everlasting remembrance.

Editorially speaking of the Sturla trial and suggesting jury changes, the Evening Wisconsin says:

In case a woman were interested in the case, it would be necessary to specify a few little particulars as to whether she were pretty, young, etc.—a liberal construction. *For a young one, Dec.* Therefore, it might as well be announced immediately that heaven favors pretty women; for the public would certainly acquit them.

It may be set down as a rule that when a woman shoots a man down, she is either insane or is justified during sanity, of taking the law into her own hands. Beauty in women sometimes has great weight with a jury of twelve appreciative men, but in the case of Theresa Sturla, we do not judge that her beauty saved her from a conviction of murder. Right was on her side whether the law was or not. Stiles had taken this woman to himself when she was quite young. She was then handsome, and bewitching in her manner. During the time they thus unlawfully cohabited together, Theresa had made, or otherwise had obtained, some money that belonged to her and not to Stiles. In the course of time, being very much like other men of his class, he began to grow tired of Theresa, and then followed the abuse he heaped upon her, not only in word but in inattention, and finally he robbed her of her money. She didn't seem to care so much for the money Stiles took from her, but it was his cruelty toward her and the total loss of the love he once had for her. Cruelly after cruelty followed, until Sunday night, the 9th of July last, when he compelled her to walk three miles through the rain and mud, and then her outraged womanhood demanded revenge, and early the next morning she went to the Palmer house where Stiles was lodging, rapped at the door of 901, it was opened and in an instant Charles Stiles lay lifeless at her feet. This is the story. There are very few who will wholly condemn the woman. It wasn't her beauty that gave her manslaughter, and only one year—it was simply that she had great provocation in shooting the lecherous and hard-hearted Stiles.

While the people are in an insistent mood, it is said it is time for the adoption of some civil service reform by congress. There is room for reform in this direction, and while the people are "insisting" congressmen and senators are engaged in introducing bills on the subject. And right here is where the trouble begins. There is a number of bills on civil service and all of them are entirely different. They are as wide apart as they possibly can be, and herein is to be found the difficulty. Every man in congress has a different idea of civil service reform, and so different bills are introduced; and some have an idea that these conflicting opinions and widely different views are part of the scheme to defeat the civil service measure entirely. But this is hardly the right view to take of the matter. The members of congress see that this reform is needed, and that the people demand it. To attempt to hoodwink the people or cheat them with any legendary tricks, would be bad for congress. The real trouble is there are no two public men—men of experience in public matters—that agree as to what kind of civil service we ought to have. That is the point, and it has baffled George William Curtis and every other

civil service reformer in the country, and will continue to do so. It is easy to preach civil service reform, but a different thing to put it in practice.

By Telegraph.

CORNERS AND PANICS.

Jay Gould Details His Views Concerning Them at Considerable Length.

Upon the Whole, He Thinks They Are Good for the Producer.

He Was in the Corner in North-west Common, and Was Induced to Part with His Stock at 250.

Rufus Hatch is Opposed to Stock Watering Unless He is in It Himself.

New York, Dec. 15.—Jay Gould appeared before the committee in "grain corners." He said he was on the railroad business as manager of railroads, and had been such for twenty years. He was familiar with operations in stocks but not with grain, which he used only for his own consumption. He was familiar with making corners in stocks and also in dealing in futures in stocks. "The roads I am interested in," said he, "are those which cross producing districts. Our roads run through Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas and Iowa. The effect of making corners is to make an uneven transportation. Corners are made every little while, but I cannot remember the last one. The system of making corners does not injure transportation interests, as it makes large markets. On the whole, I think it helps. It gives the producer better prices, and they who make corners lose. The consumer may pay more, although, as I have said, the corner engineer in Chicago some two years ago is reported to have lost millions. The farmers kept their grain and they made the money. Western railroads were not materially affected one way or the other. They dealt without regard to the fluctuations of the transaction. I recollect a recent cornering transaction in stocks (the Hamilton & St. Joe) it resulted disastrously to the man who made it, for, when he got through with his corner, he found he had lost the fortune he had made. I was selling at 90 or 91. I thought it cheap at that price, and my brokers had orders to buy all that was sold, and when it came to the price of 100, I was called in carrying the price up high to 250, and then it fell back again to 80. I think I was induced to part with some at 250. I do not think this cornering the worst of the speculation in the community in general, although it might have hurt private fortunes of individuals. The road was not affected in the least. I cannot recall any other corner. The Hamilton corner was a very bad one. The effect of dealing in the future of stocks upon the general welfare is insignificant, owing to the fact that few speculators are dealt in. I don't suppose it tends to do good, as it brings money to this country. The freer your market the more freedom you give to capital. I would be very careful, when I deal in stocks or grain, for the reasons mentioned. The men who speculate are not those who speculate for the reason that it is their legitimate business. If the legislature was to say dealings in futures were gambling, it would be gambling, but it is not. The legislature says it is gambling. I don't believe it is so. Supply and demand should govern these speculations. I think large exportation of grain tends to increase immigration and increase production. I do not think any transaction which draws capital from every corner in Europe here can be said to be a bad thing. I don't know whether I would designate the speculation of bucket-shops a public evil. People will speculate, from your minister, lawyer and doctor, and they will continue to deal in chance. I don't think there is the amount of gambling done in this city which formerly existed. I am sure speculation in grain will benefit the home consumer. It creates markets all over the world. Last year we had a short crop, both of wheat and corn. We short export over one million bushels of wheat. The system of transportation increases immigration in this way. New railroads are built in these growing cereal districts, and new managers, by their immigration. I have spent large sums of money in the past ten years in promoting immigration. The railroads have been a great factor in promoting it, and the way to do it is to put parties at their own homes, and there explain to them what they can do, and point out to them the way to do it. We have a general agent for all the roads. He employs subordinates. Our terms to immigrants for farms and lands are usually 10 percent and the balance to be paid in a term of years. I have frequently supported families who suffered from bad crops until the new season came in. I charge them \$5 to \$10 an acre. They purchase from \$5 to \$100 acres, and perhaps less. We prefer to have many families to those few who purchase large tracts of land. I go west twice a year and see the towns which have sprung up in the interior. Ireland, Germany, Sweden, Norway and Denmark send the most emigrants. There are fifty million acres of our land remains unused.

Mr. Gould continued: "Instances have occurred where corners have been made in the money market, such corners, when made, injure themselves, although while they last the market is depressed. I do not think trade is much affected by it. Of course business men become more circumspect in their dealings. Money was very tight here three weeks ago. Gold certificates were used on that occasion. Corners in the money market are not always produced by the cornering of money. In the fall of the year there is always a scarcity of money. I am not familiar with corners in the oil or cotton trade. I do not consider the banking business. A panic is when men lose their 'balances.' This is generally preceded by a corner or general distrust. Men in panic times lose their reason and wish to sell. The first panic was in 1857, caused by Schuyler's frauds, and the discovery that there had been an overissue of New York banknotes. Panics have their good effects as well as their bad. The second panic, at the time of the civil war, was caused largely by the breaking out of the war.

"Good gracious!" ejaculated Uncle Rufus Hatch, as Senator Boyd was about to administer the oath to him. "Have I got to tell the truth, in the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?"

"Are you familiar with making corners?" was the question asked. "I never made one that I remember. I don't know other people's business, and I don't know what I am associated with. I am not a money maker, and I am not a corner. I am buying more of a certain commodity than I really need, in order to sell to somebody else for a profit. The Hamilton & St. Joseph corner was an illustration of how tightly the boys sometimes get squeezed. [Laughter.] I had no interest in that corner. The making of corners is very detrimental to commerce. I never heard of but one corner of any kind that was a grand success. That was the Hamilton corner a number of years ago, got up by Vanderbilt. He had the money to carry it through, and it was a success. There was some legislation of some kind, as nearly as I can remember, which was adverse to the property, and everybody—speculators, senators, assemblages, clerks, all hands—saw Hamilton's corner. Vanderbilt bought it in, and carried it all the way up to 250. A great panic followed. Those who sold what they didn't have suffered. That was all there was of that. I don't suppose the stockholders of the railroad suffered, and those who were able to hold on as long as Vanderbilt made money."

The question of futures was then taken up,

and the witness said: "It is a difficult question to answer. Now, let me tell you three things more corn than there actually was in market. I simply bought the limitation of other people as to whether the price would go up or down. If I had held on to the stuff thirty days longer, than I did, I should have netted \$100,000. That whole transaction was about as illegal as a business transaction could well be. I didn't want the corn to use, and those I bought of didn't want it to sell. [Laughter.] Chicago is the headquarters of modern speculation, though her justices in this line has dropped off a little in this direction in the last year and a half. The public found out that the officers of grain boards were playing on them too much of a hand. I win and lose, you lose." In other words, they changed the rules to suit their own selfish circumstances. The legislation out west on this subject has had no effect whatever. It doesn't count as a crop in the bucket. Chicago is the great primary receiving port in the world for grain, cotton and lumber. Under the subject of watering stocks, Uncle Rufus had some interesting words to say: "When Vanderbilt declared on \$5 per cent, and I told him to the legislature, he got it legalized. Ask Chauncey Depew; he will tell you all about how it was done. The consequence is that Vanderbilt must charge just as much more for freight and passenger fares, in order to make up. The result you see in poorer accommodations, the hiring of boys to do men's work, in telescoped cars, timorals, and things, such as stock watering is antagonistic, I suppose, to the industrial interests, and I am opposed to stock watering—unless I'm in it myself. It is occurring every day, however, the railroad industries being the principal sufferers from stock watering. Now Mr. Fink, who is Vanderbilt's clerk, can tell you all about this whole subject in a way which you are enjoying from A to Z. I would like to see you sit down and ask him questions for three or four days and have him answer them honestly."

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NOTICES FOR THIS COLUMN WILL BE CHARGED FOR AT TEN CENTS PER LINE. FIRST INSERTION AND SIX CENTS FOR EACH SUBSEQUENT INSERTION IN DAILY. DAILY AND WEEKLY TWENTY CENTS FIRST, AND TWELVE CENTS EACH SUBSEQUENT INSERTION.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Chicago & Northwestern.

Trains at Janesville Station.

GOING NORTH.

Day Express, 1:40 P. M. Depart. 1:45 P. M. For Madison, Wisconsin, and St. Paul, Minnesota, via Rock Island and Chicago.

GOING SOUTH.

Day Express, 1:40 P. M. Depart. 1:45 P. M. For Chicago, Rock Island and St. Paul, Minnesota, via Madison, Wisconsin, and Janesville.

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THE TRUE BLUE.

The Social Session of the Members of the G. A. R. Last Evening.

Notwithstanding the cold and disagreeable weather of last evening, a large number of the members of W. H. Sargent Post No. 20, G. A. R., with their families and a few invited guests, assembled at post headquarters in social reunion, and an enjoyable evening was passed.

The exercises of the evening opened with "Marching Through Georgia," by members of the post, Miss Ella White presiding at the organ. Dr. J. B. Whiting then entertained the veterans by a select reading, a tribute to loyalty of women in war and in peace, which, being delivered in his scholarly manner, was enthusiastically applauded.

There followed speeches by J. C. McCall, who spoke of the Grand Army organization; by Post Commander S. O. Cobb; Adjutant E. G. Harlow, and Dr. J. B. Whiting, who spoke of the work of the sanitary commission during the late war. Mrs. H. A. Smith favored the audience with that ever welcome song, the "Swanee River," and was heartily applauded.

Little Lon. Fonten brought down the house in a long and well delivered recitation of "Good Boy Land," which was worthy of the applause she received, the little child being only nine years of age. Mr. C. N. Biker amused the assembly with his excellent banjo playing, and by singing "I'm Going from the Cotton Fields," and the "Jolly Irishman." Charley, with his banjo, is a winning card in any entertainment.

"Faded Coat of Blue," by Messrs. A. Dintoff and R. W. King, was well sung, nevertheless Mr. King insists that such was not the case, as he had no time to prepare the piece, but the heroes were well pleased with the manner of rendering it. "The Battle Cry of Freedom," by Mrs. H. A. Smith, (Miss Ella White accompanist) and the post joining in the chorus, was heartily applauded. At the conclusion of the musical and literary part of the entertainment, the members spent the time in a general social reunion, which was kept up until half-past eleven o'clock, when the meeting ended as happily as it had opened.

The success of this, as well as their previous social gatherings, warrant the post in continuing the same during the coming social season, and another public entertainment will shortly be arranged for by the members.

Popular Everywhere.

"Burdane," the French name for Burdock, is as popular in France as in America. As an anti-scorbutic, aperient, and diuretic it cannot be too highly extolled. Burdock Broth combines "in a condensed form" all its good properties. For gonorrhea, catarrhs and kidney troubles it is unequalled. Price \$1.00. Sold by Palmer & Stevens and Sherer & Co.

An Injunction on Ice.

On the application of Messrs. Hogoboom & Atwood, Judge Bennett, of the circuit court, has issued a temporary injunction forbidding Mr. J. H. Gateley from cutting ice in certain places on Rock river above the upper mill dam and the question involved will be argued by the attorneys before Judge Bennett, on Monday next at ten o'clock. It appears from the papers on file in the Judge's office that Messrs. Hogoboom & Atwood have leased the sole right of cutting ice at certain named points on the west bank of Rock river above the dam, and in the immediate neighborhood and adjacent to the ice house belonging to Mr. Gateley, that they have taken a large contract to supply the Janesville brewing company with ice the coming season; and that they have made this contract for the control of the ice forming in this locality, that they may be better enabled to fulfill their obligation to the brewing company. In his answer to the above, Mr. Gateley sets forth that it is done for the sole purpose of injuring his trade in the ice business; that if an injunction is issued in accordance with the application, it will be greatly to his injury, as it cuts off the immediate approaches to his ice house from the river. Messrs. Norcross & Dunwidie are the attorneys for Hogoboom & Atwood, and Mr. Horace McElroy for Mr. Gateley.

A Gentle Voice.

Our enterprising druggists, Stearns & Baker, have secured the agency for the sale of Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure, which has no superior for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping cough, and all throat and lung diseases. To prove to you it has no equal, call at Stearns & Baker's drug store and get a bottle free.

A Lost Mail.

While coming from Johnstown Center to Mount Zion, on his way to this city, this morning, Mr. Alex. Wells, the stage driver and mail carrier, lost the mail pouch from the coach. It was lost when passing the Mt. Zion post office, and was soon missed by Mr. Wells, who immediately turned back to look for it. He soon met the county poor house team coming to the city, and they reported that a man, driving a single buggy, who the stage driver had met near Mt. Zion, had picked up the lost pouch and that he said he would leave it at Johnstown Center. The stage coach then turned about and came on to Johnstown without the mail. On arriving here Mr. Wells telephoned back to the Johnstown postoffice and asked if the missing pouch had been left there, and being informed that it had not, he procured a horse and buggy and made haste toward Johnstown, in the hopes of overtaking the man who picked it up. A short distance east of the fair grounds he met the man with the missing mail. He had taken it to the county house, and then concluded that he had better return it to the mail carrier in the city, and for that purpose he turned about and lost no time in returning it.

Years of Suffering.

Mrs. Burdett, cor. Pratt and Broadway, Buffalo, was for twelve years a sufferer from rheumatism, and after trying every known remedy without avail, was only cured by Dr. J. C. McCall's Rheumatism Cure, sold by Palmer & Stevens and Sherer & Co.

Old papers for sale at Gazette's printing room.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Places Where Religious Services Will Be Held on Sunday.

The subjects to be Discussed by Some of the Pastors.

On to-morrow (Sunday) public worship will be conducted in this city in the several churches as follows:

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—On Jackson street. Rev. W. F. Brown, Pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Morning subject, "One means of strength." Evening, Paul at Jerusalem.—"A citizen of no mean city."

TRINITY CHURCH—Corner of Jackson and Second streets. Rev. Horace GATES, Rector. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Morning subject, "The Young man's duty." Evening, "The Young man's duty." Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH—North-east corner of Jackson and Pleasant streets. Rev. M. G. HOPKINS, D. D. Pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Morning subject, "The Young man's duty." Evening, "The Young man's duty." Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Corner of Jackson and Dodge streets. Rev. D. P. DAVIES, Pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Morning subject, "The Young man's duty." Evening, "The Young man's duty." Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

COUNTY STREET M. E. CHURCH—Corner of Main and County streets. Rev. O. A. COOPER, Pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Morning subject, "The Young man's duty." Evening, "The Young man's duty." Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH—Corner of Main and County streets. Rev. O. A. COOPER, Pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Morning subject, "The Young man's duty." Evening, "The Young man's duty." Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH—Corner of Holmes and Cherry streets. Rev. E. M. McGINNITY, Pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Morning subject, "The Young man's duty." Evening, "The Young man's duty." Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH—Services in Young Men's Association rooms over the old postoffice. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY—Corner of Main and County streets. Rev. O. A. COOPER, Pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Morning subject, "The Young man's duty." Evening, "The Young man's duty." Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH—Corner of Main and County streets. Rev. O. A. COOPER, Pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

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ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH—Corner of Main and County streets. Rev. O. A. COOPER, Pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Chicago, December 10, 1911. REPORTED FOR THE GAZETTE BY A. S. BROWN, REPRESENTING A. M. WHITE & CO., OF CHICAGO. OFFICE, 100 NORTH LAKE STREET.

ARTICLES.	OPENING.	CLOSING.
No. 2, Reg. Wht.	92 1/2	91 1/2
December	92 1/2	91 1/2
January	92 1/2	91 1/2
February	92 1/2	91 1/2
March	92 1/2	91 1/2
April	92 1/2	91 1/2
May	92 1/2	91 1/2
June	92 1/2	91 1/2
July	92 1/2	91 1/2
August	92 1/2	91 1/2
September	92 1/2	91 1/2
October	92 1/2	91 1/2
November	92 1/2	91 1/2
December	92 1/2	91 1/2
Year	92 1/2	91 1/2
January	92 1/2	91 1/2
February	92 1/2	91 1/2
March	92 1/2	91 1/2
April	92 1/2	91 1/2
May	92 1/2	91 1/2
June	92 1/2	91 1/2
July	92 1/2	91 1/2
August	92 1/2	91 1/2
September	92 1/2	91 1/2
October	92 1/2	91 1/2
November	92 1/2	91 1/2
December	92 1/2	91 1/2
Year	92 1/2	91 1/2

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CHICAGO MARKETS.

Chicago, December 10, 1911. REPORTED FOR THE GAZETTE BY A. S. BROWN, REPRESENTING A. M. WHITE & CO., OF CHICAGO. OFFICE, 100 NORTH LAKE STREET.

ARTICLES.	OPENING.	CLOSING.
No. 2, Reg. Wht.	92 1/2	91 1/2
December	92 1/2	91 1/2
January	92 1/2	91 1/2
February	92 1/2	91 1/2
March	92 1/2	91 1/2
April	92 1/2	91 1/2
May	92 1/2	91 1/2
June	92 1/2	91 1/2
July	92 1/2	91 1/2
August	92 1/2	91 1/2
September	92 1/2	91 1/2
October	92 1/2	91 1/2
November	92 1/2	91 1/2
December	92 1/2	91 1/2
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March	92 1/2	91 1/2
April	92 1/2	91 1/2
May	92 1/2	91 1/2
June	92 1/2	91 1/2
July	92 1/2	91 1/2
August	92 1/2	91 1/2
September	92 1/2	91 1/2
October	92 1/2	91 1/2
November	92 1/2	91 1/2
December	92 1/2	91 1/2
Year	92 1/2	91 1/2

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